

# THE DAILY JOURNAL.

O CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1853.

TERMS OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.  
In Advance, - - - - - \$3 for six months.

## To Advertisers.

All transient advertisements must invariably be paid in advance. Persons will please remember this fact and govern themselves accordingly.

We are authorized to announce Mr. J. R. SEATON, a candidate for the office of MARSHAL of the city of Hannibal, at the approaching November election. (Sept 21st)

We are authorized to announce O. G. STRONG a candidate for CITY MARSHAL at the approaching November election. (Aug 21st)

**BANKING HOUSE.**—By the advertisement of T. R. SELWIS, Esq., it will be seen that he has opened a banking house in this city, thus furnishing a most convenient and much needed medium for the transaction of all such business. Ten years residence among us has given him a broad and high reputation for thorough business qualifications, punctuality and uprightness.

See Dr. B. H. Washington's card. His merits as a teacher are beginning to be appreciated in such substantial form that those who wish to send their children to his school, will do well to make early application.

A railroad collision occurred on the New York Central road on the 16th inst., which resulted in the death of one man and the serious injury of several others.

[For the Hannibal Daily Journal]

## Ma. Editor:

On my return from the Pike Circuit Court, on last Thursday evening, where I was detained longer than I expected to have been, I found my name on what is called the "Temperance Ticket" as a candidate for City Attorney, at the next November City election.

Although something was said to me, before I started to Pike county, in regard to whether I would consent to discharge the duties of the office, if elected, yet I did not suppose that any formal nomination would be made, which would place me in the attitude of being the exclusive candidate of any particular party.

A Temperance man in one sense, though not a member of any Temperance Society,—and thanking my friends for their interest in my behalf, I must beg leave to decline the nomination conferred on me.

SMITH S. ALLEN.

Hannibal, Mo., September 20, 1853.

Rev. Antoinette Brown, the woman whose speech created so much excitement in the Whole World's Temperance Convention, is now the pastor of the Congregational Church at South Butler, Wayne county, New York. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says:

"She is a young lady of remarkably pleasing manner and address, who has taken her collegiate course, fitted herself for the ministry, and been for some months earnestly and successfully engaged in her work. On the fifteenth of this month she is to be ordained."

## Why did Jacob Weep?

'Jacob kissed Rachel, and lifted up his voice and wept.'—Scripture.

If Rachel was a pretty girl, and kept her face clean, we can't see that Jacob had much to cry about.—N. Y. Globe.

How do you know but that she slapped his face for him.—N. O. Delta.

Gentlemen, hold your tongues. The cause of Jacob's weeping was the refusal of Rachel to allow him to kiss her again.—Flag.

It is our opinion that Jacob wept because he hadn't kissed Rachel before, and regretted the time he had lost.—Age.

No, gentlemen, not one of you is correct.—The reason Jacob wept was, he feared Rachel would tell his mamma.—Jersey Telegraph.

Pshaw! You are all out. The reason Jacob wept was that Rachel would not let him stop kissing her, when he once began.—Penn. Register.

May be she bit him.—Yazoo Whig.

May it not be that this was his first attempt at kissing? If so she ought to have bit him.—Newmond Eng.

What a long list of innocents! We know for we have tried it on. There was no tear shed, and the good book does not say there was. It was only the mouth that watered, and lifting up voice forced it out of his eyes.—People's

it up, gentlemen! The young man's conduct is incomprehensible.

**RUNAWAY NEGROES CAPTURED.**—Last week a young Kentuckian, who resides in the neighborhood of New Lancaster, Knox county, observing a couple of negroes near the residence of a man by the name of Parks, and having a suspicion that said Parks was one of the conductors on the underground railroad, rallied some friends and proceeded to his residence, for the purpose of reconnoitering. On reaching the house, they found the wagon of Parks with two negroes aboard, just ready to take their departure northward. They seized the horses, took the negroes, tied them, and proceeded toward this place to cross into Missouri.

In the meantime, Parks raised a gang of his friends and started in pursuit; but the young Kentuckian and his crowd (except two, who fell into the hands of the Abolitionists,) distanced them, and arrived at this place with the negroes on Monday night last. On Tuesday morning they crossed over to Alexandria.

This affair has been the cause of considerable excitement in Alexandria. It appears that Dr. Richardson, of La Harpe, and Mr. Kendle, (or Kimble,) of Carthage, followed the negroes and their captors to this place on Tuesday. Learning that they had crossed the river, they followed over to Alexandria, where they found that the negroes had been confined in jail, Richardson and Kendle alleged that the negroes had been kidnapped, and demanded a private interview with them, that they might take measures to secure their release on habeas corpus. The request was granted. Previous to confining the negroes in jail, their persons had been searched, and everything except their clothing had been taken from them.

A white man who was in jail, for assault and battery, being in the adjoining room to the negroes, overheard the conversation between Kendle and the negroes, and he reported to the jailor that Kendle had given matches to the negroes and advised them to fire the jail, and he would provide help to release and run them off. The negroes were immediately searched again and matches found on the person of each of them. This matter being noised about the streets, Richardson prudently left for this side of the river; but Kendle was arrested and is now held in custody.

The negroes belong to John Flowrree, of Marion county.—[Warsaw (Ill.) Express.]

We refer to the announcement of Mr. J. R. SEATON, candidate for Marshal. He informs us that he acted as Deputy Sheriff in Mississippi two years and is an educated man.

The fashionable bonnet which sits on the back part of the head, is acknowledged to be one of the most barefaced of modern inventions.—Without, indeed, we except the fashion of dress, which accompanies the barefaced bonnet. We saw a young lady sitting composedly in church not long since, who was bare-faced, bare-necked, bare-backed, bare-shouldered, bare-armed, and bare-breasted: In short, her whole bust was nearly nude; yet she seemed much pleased with herself, and would have left a parlor if one had said leg in her presence.—[Glasgow Times.]

The above is an impudent paragraph for an old bachelor to write! We are astonished at his daring.

**THE FALL OF TABLE ROCK.**—We have conversed with a gentleman, who, with his wife, was a few minutes before it fell, on the extreme projecting point of the Table Rock, looking over at a portion of the shale of the rock that had fallen about eight o'clock that morning. Our informant had passed from Table Rock to the ferry, and was about mid-way across the river when the rock fell, with a noise resembling "a broad-side from a frigate," completely obstructing the pathway that leads under the great sheet of water. The fallen mass is of that magnitude that it is supposed no effort will be made to throw it into the river. Indeed, the prevailing sentiment at the Falls was decidedly against its removal, as it is evident to every one who knows the locality, that there has at all times been a hazard in going under the sheet.

Three masses fell, first the shale, then the large portion of table rock, and in a few minutes after, its small remainder.

There was no person under the sheet of water when the rock fell, but several persons were dressing for the expedition.—[N. Y. Com.]

**THE FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS EXCITEMENT.**—The following is an extract from a commercial letter, from Antwerp, dated August 23d, received by Mr. Wenkelman, of Baltimore:

"The excitement in the grain market is as great as it was in 1846 and 1847, and the prices are continually advancing. Stock on hand small, and no sellers; but a large business is done in cargoes of wheat under way from the Baltic, at prices from 14 1-2 to 15 guilders. The demand for wheat for exportation, particularly to France, where the crops are represented to be lighter and the stock smaller than in 1846, is very great.

**SUICIDE.**—A negro boy belonging to Mr. John H. Estill near this place, hung himself in the calaboose last Sunday night. He was confined there for attempting to run away, and it is supposed preferred death to being whipped for the offence.—[Glasgow Times.]

**RIO!—A MAN SHOT—ANOTHER WOUNDED.** One of the employees of the Pacific Railroad Company came into the city night before last, about 10 o'clock, bringing news of a riotous affair which had occurred that afternoon at Franklin, in Franklin county, thirty or forty miles distant from this city. The particulars are as follows:

About noon that day, some of the Irish laborers evinced a quarrelsome disposition by attacking one of the workmen upon the depot; but he escaped from them without serious injury.—They continued to show a disposition to lawlessness of conduct until they received their pay in the afternoon. They flocked to a grogshop kept by a man named Kirk, and began to drink. This, of course, increased their desire for mischief, and they became so turbulent that Kirk refused to sell them any more liquor. After jeering and cursing him for some time, they left and went to another drinking shanty, kept by one Mawther, a German. They drank again freely at this shanty, and then became so noisy that Mawther also refused them any more liquor.

They went back to Kirk's but finding his shop closed, returned to Mawther's, and again refused, they commenced a general assault upon his quarters; hurled clubs and stones and broke the windows. Some of the American inhabitants of the vicinity interfered to prevent them from destroying Mawther's property, but the rioters pelted them with stones and soda bottles, drove them off, and re-commenced their assault on the shanty. Mawther then threatened to fire among them if they did not desist.—His threat had the desired effect, and they separated. Subsequently they returned, when one was shot dead, and another seriously wounded, after which the rioters finally dispersed. A man in the shanty, named Wooster, was arrested and committed for shooting.—Republican, 17th.

We were pleased to learn that at the late Fair of the Monroe Agricultural Society, the following premiums were awarded to citizens of Hannibal. To D. J. Garth, for the best, strawberry flavored natural leaf chewing Tobacco, manufactured by S. W. Morgan of this city, one silver spoon, worth \$3.

To Lear & Arbogast for the best Havana regalia cigars, one silver sugar tongs, worth \$4.

To Mr. Wm. Shoot, for the best trotting horse, a silver cup worth \$10.

The above gentlemen have reason to be proud of the premiums thus awarded to them, while our citizens generally will be glad to learn that our city has been so fortunate at the fair.—[Messenger.]

A writer in the Intelligencer communicates a curious incident. A little girl was standing at a window before which was a young maple tree. After a brilliant flash of lightning a complete image of the tree was found imprinted on her body. This is not the first instance of the kind, but it is a singular phenomenon.

**PIKE COUNTY, ILLS., R. R.**—We learn that arrangements have been recently made to have an accurate survey of the line from Naples to Hannibal by a competent engineer, that the character and true merits of the route may be properly represented. The results will probably present a favorable line for the construction of a road quite as feasible as others now being built and passing through a beautiful section of the State, already well settled, with thriving villages, industrious citizens and exhibiting evidences of enterprise and energy that will ensure the construction of this road.—Springfield Journal.

**ST. LOUIS MARKET.**  
Evening News Office,  
Monday, September 19—1 p. m.

The market to-day generally dull. Wheat and Flour seemingly in but limited demand. The former 2 to 3 cents per bushel lower than at the close of last week. No change in other articles. Corn 44 to 45c; pure white held at 48c to 50c. Oats 33c to 34c. Sale of 1000 bbls Lard on private terms. Retail sales of Bacon at previous rates. Groceries quiet. Freight steady.

Hemp.—Sales to-day of 25 and 55 bales hatched, on private terms, understood to be \$150. No undressed sold up to noon. Two or three small lots on the levee. Demand not very active.

Tobacco.—Sales to-day at the State Warehouse, 2 hhdts at \$5 55 to \$5 65, and 1 at \$7 35, at the Planters, 5 at \$4 40 to \$5 80; 3 at \$7 25 to \$7 50 1 at \$6 25, and 1 at \$9 05 per 100 lbs.

Flour.—Market dull, and up to noon we did not hear of a sale. Country superfine quoted nominally at \$4 55 to \$4 65; Extra \$4 75 to \$5.

WHEAT.—Sales to-day as follows:—116 sacks at 78c 552 Spring at 80c; 1075 sacks a resale, private; 119, 144 and 282 good fair at 85c; 273 good at 87c; 170 at 88c, 109 and 537 sacks prime. Red and White private, understood to be at 90c to 93c. Several lots left over unsold at the close of "Change."

There is an increased majority in favor of the Maine Liquor Law, in the Maine Legislature. Nothing else is settled.—Republican.

**ALL GONE.**—In one mercantile office in New Orleans, during the present epidemic, all the clerks died successively, and then the agent. The doors were locked up by the porter, a colored man, who also died the day after he had telegraphed the state of things to the principal office.

Increased value of Lands on the Line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

We publish below a letter from Major Boutlin, Chief Engineer on the above named road, to the President, Col. R. M. Stewart, in which is contained an estimate of the value of the lands to which the Company is entitled. The estimates may appear somewhat high to those unacquainted with the rapid manner in which railroads in the West advance the value of lands in their vicinity. The facts referred to in the letter, seem amply sufficient to warrant the conclusions at which the Chief Engineer has arrived. It must be a matter of congratulation to every one, that these lands are worth so much, and should go far towards increasing the value of the stock in the road.—[Palmyra Whig.]

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.  
Engineer's Office, June 1, 1853.

Col. R. M. Stewart, President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company:

SIR: Since the receipt of your last letter, I have been engaged in making a careful examination, with a view to ascertain the present value of the improved and unimproved lands on the route of your road. From this it appears that no improved lands on the route can be purchased at a less average price than \$12 per acre, and that unimproved entered lands are valued at \$4 per acre.

In forming an estimate of the prospective value of these unimproved lands belonging to the Company, I have employed a criterion which I think is best calculated to lead to a correct result. This has been obtained by ascertaining the present value of lands of similar quality situated within similar distances of such facilities of transportation as are afforded by the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, facilities which, considering the comparative difficulty of approaching these rivers through the bottom lands, and the uncertainty of the navigation, are evidently far inferior to those furnished by a Railroad, and certainly less calculated to enhance the value of lands. Agreeably to this criterion, not so high a one as for many reasons you would be justified in assuming, the average value of the lands belonging to the Company will amount to \$10 per acre, classified as follows:

1. FIRST CLASS.—Land of special value, as coal fields, quarries, minerals, &c., & from proximity to towns or villages, 100,000 acres—minimum valuation at \$20 - - - \$2,000,000
2. SECOND CLASS.—Superior agricultural qualities and location 100,000 acres, minimum valuation at \$15 - - - 1,500,000
3. THIRD CLASS.—Good agricultural qualities, 250,000 acres, minimum valuation at \$8 - - - 2,000,000
4. FOURTH CLASS.—Low agricultural qualities, 30,000 acres, minimum valuation at \$5 - - - 1,500,000
5. FIFTH CLASS.—Inferior lands, 100,000 acres, minimum valuation at \$2 50 - - - 250,000

Forming an aggregate valuation for the 800,000 acres, of - - - \$8,000,000

It should be borne in mind, with reference to this estimate of the comparative value of the lands within fifteen miles of the above mentioned rivers, and within the same distance of your road, that the latter much more desirable on the score of health and on account of the greater facility of communication with the road which they all possess.

This arises from the fact that the general location of the depots on the road will be on the ridge between the streams which the road crosses. These ridges, although not high, are sufficiently elevated to afford natural roads of the most perfect character, passable with heavy loads at all seasons, for a great distance north and south. Besides rendering the road accessible at all times, the direction of the road east and west has the further advantage of dividing the lands into the proper proportion of timber and fair.

It must be seen at a glance the important bearing of these facts alone upon the value of your lands; but when one takes into view the great intrinsic value of the coal lands, and their effect in enhancing the value of all the lands throughout the route, and the road is in operation, the criterion that have adopted must be acknowledged to be below what might have been justly assumed. The lands along the Central Railroad in Illinois, although valued much higher than I have ventured to place yours, are inferior in the advantages of position and in susceptibility of improvement. In my report, on the location of your road, I have alluded in general terms to the unsurpassed fertility of the soil, which, although of unvaried richness, is diversified in its adaptation to the different products of the climate.

For example: the eastern division of the road passes through a hemp district of country; and upon approaching Macon county, the road enters a tobacco region unquestionably in the world, certainly not in the United States. Even in the Elk Knob, where I expected to find a